phy. He seems to have doubts, he seems also to *think* at least, that he has *reasons* for them. My science shrinks not from scrutiny, for the laws of nature are invincible! But were I to publish these laws there would be an end of discussion. Let Mr. S. study as assiduously and perseveringly as I have done, perhaps similar success may crown his efforts. He enjoys the advantages of an advanced state of art and science, and improved facilities of communication with master minds. But let him not underrate those philosophical professors of whose acquirements he is entirely ignorant, and of whose talents he is totally incompetent to form a just estimate. I object not to give their names, should Mr. Spencer be so presumptuous as to attempt to correct them, in their judgment of my science. The report of 1836, Mr. S. must be well aware, was named as a testimony of successful *result*. "The great authorities" at which he seems to sneer, I esteem valuable for *veracity*. That I *do* possess the science I claim: *facts* (which are known to be stubborn things) sufficiently evince.

Effects will suffice to accredit a science; however ignorant the witnesses may be of its principles. The testimony of others, of course I am aware, is only valuable in default of demonstration by facts already in existence, or as corroborative of those that are. *Both* have been published, doubt who will.

With great respect, I remain, Sir,
Yours, much obliged,
F. A. BERNHARDT.

June 14th, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDER.

SIR,—In THE BUILDER of last week is an article from Messrs. Dean, Dray, and Dean, telling the readers of your admired journal, that they are the manufacturers of the ventilation apparatus (as he says, invented by a lady), which I mentioned in No. 14 of your journal. I never expected that this said Mr. Dean was the person who erected the cylinders mentioned, particularly as no person could tell where he resided. I made inquiry amongst the prisoners who the manufacturer was, but nobody knew his name or residence. I went to the vice-governor, and asked him, but he did not know it. He, however, advised me to see the clerk of the works, and assured me that he could tell me the name. I followed his advice, but I was astonished to hear from the clerk that he did not know the man; and he said he had received the order from the town clerk, and advised me to go to him, just opposite to his office. The town clerk was surprised that the clerk of the works denied knowing the person who worked under his direction, and told me that he was the man who must know the name of the person in question. I returned to the said clerk, and told him what I have stated. After a little more trouble, he brought forward a book, and read the name Dean. He said he had received the order from one of the aldermen, but he did not know where the man lived. I therefore believed that it might be a poor blacksmith who did not like to give his address, and I am obliged to Mr. Dean, that he, after the second trial, has made it known that he is the man.

I asked the clerk of the works for the name of the alderman, and he said it was John Johnson. I went to Guildhall, and waited till the said alderman arrived, and I asked him if the clerk's statement was true. The alderman told me that not he, but Sir M. Wood, had given the order, and he had heard it did not answer, and would be taken down.

I am certain that no alderman is acquainted with my patent principle for warming and ventilating buildings; and I believe that if they knew that no perfect ventilation can be effected without infringement on my patent right, they would not permit any man to put an apparatus for ventilation in any building under their authority.

If Mr. Dean works under the direction of women or men, and acknowledges that ladies are more ingenious than he himself, this is not my business; but I tell him, that I hold him liable for the ventilation in question; even now, and after the alteration made to avoid infringing my patent right. There is still a part of my patent right in use now.

June 6th, 1843. BERNHARDT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDER.

SIR,—In last Saturday week's number of your valuable paper, you take notice of the twenty-first annual dinner of the Carpenters (not the eighth), at Highbury Barn, on Whit-Monday. So far as the detail of the proceedings of the festival goes it does you credit; in the latter part of which you express a hope that "the day is not far distant when the concessions of the workmen to the convictions of their reason and the principle of justice will be regarded as entitling them," &c. Now, it is possible for a body of men to act against the principles of justice, but never against the convictions of their united reason. It would have been well had you been less ambiguous, and gone boldly into the subject which you have only hinted at.

Come forward with "the principles of justice," and "the convictions of reason," that we may judge this blind "justice," and ascertain if the convictions are ours or yours.

Further on you state, "The oath of enrolment and the secret conclave are matters of history; even Manchester has come to the resolution of recommending the dissolution of the old Trades Unions." There is either gross ignorance, or acting against the convictions of reason in the above passage. The administering of oaths in Trades Unions was abolished, not only in London, but throughout the kingdom, after the conviction of the Dorchester labourers, and are now "matter of history." Yet you state that even Manchester has come to the resolution of recommending the dissolution of the old Trades Union, which would lead any man to believe that that portion of society called the General Union of Carpenters of Great Britain and Ireland were acting in defiance of the law, and reckless of the dangers they were exposing themselves to. Why, Sir, it's plainly telling the government that there are illegal societies in existence, and Manchester is recommending their dissolution.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that the next time you interfere with Trades Unions, you will take your information from parties who know something about the matter they wish you to write upon.

In conclusion, allow me to inform you, the London Division of the General Union of Carpenters is in a more flourishing and healthy state than any local society in existence. Whatever Manchester may recommend, we will be guided by the convictions of our reason, without any concessions.

I remain, yours respectfully, for the name of the Members of the London Division of the General Union of Carpenters,

C. MAYNE, Sec.

Silver Cup,
Cromer Street, Gray's Inn Road,
June 21, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDER.

SIR,—In closing my papers upon the Metropolitan Buildings Bill, and reiterating my thanks for your indulgence, I beg to express a hope that your work will largely contribute to that good understanding between master and man which alone can promote their mutual prosperity.

Pray, Sir, let me entreat you to warn men against too eager a change of masters. When once they have mastered their business in its various branches, let them be content to remain with one employer.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss." It is a homely proverb, but I have acted upon it throughout a few years, and, thank God, have prospered upon it. And now that I am a sort of master, I hope that I have never forgotten that I once was a sort of journeyman.

Others may succeed as I have done, if they will not be impatient.

I am, Sir, your obliged servant,
A BRICKBAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDER.

DEAR SIR,—Through the medium of your excellent work, I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the information supplied by your correspondent, J. B., regarding St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Although it is to be regretted that the information is not so satisfactory as could be wished, it is highly acceptable, and I may glean out more by the stimulant it affords.

In reply to J. B. regarding what he terms the sweeping censure I passed on the spire of St. Dunstan's Church, London, I have to state, that if he refers to my notice, it will be seen that the observations I made were of a rapid nature, and consequently did not admit of particular and accurate explanations: however, I shall take the earliest possible leisure to resume the subject, but cannot do so effectually until I have either a sketch or print of St. Dunstan's tower and spire, when I shall speedily attempt to explain "in what its failure consists," in comparison with the spire of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, together with other solecisms contained in the former edifice.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
GEORGE WALHEIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDER.

SIR,—It may not be worth your while to notice it, but in the list of tools in Vindex's "History of Labour," a navegor (which he had not heard explained), may have become an avegor, and now an auger; just as a newt became an ewt, or an eft, as now. With an awl, an adze, a square, and an auger, the poor carpenter could do some work—not much without the last.

Yours truly,
C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDER.

SIR,—Will your correspondent, "A Young Architect," inform me through your next paper, the cost of a cottage in the style given in No. 18, and oblige

A CONSTANT READER, & ADMIRER OF HIS TASTE.

Miscellanea.

CITY ANTIQUITIES.—In Cateaton-street, on the east side of Milk-street, Cheapside, where the ground has been excavated a considerable depth for the purpose of making a foundation for some warehouses which are now in course of erection, the workmen have discovered a large quantity of Roman earthenware, consisting of jugs, &c., and many ancient coins. On Wednesday, on coming to a cesspool, which was under the surface about fifteen feet, a hen's egg was found quite perfect, which must have been there 200 or 300 years. A few days ago much curiosity was excited, in consequence of the workmen meeting with several piles of wood, which are fixed in the earth at a depth of about ten feet from the surface. There were two sets of piles, at about six feet from each other. In each set there are nine piles (forming a square) each pile being about five feet high. Upon these piles were several trunks of trees, which have been removed. They are supposed to have been placed there at a period long before the fire of London, as the transverse pieces of wood have no appearance of the action of fire upon them. Many antiquarians have been to view the spot, and have had a draught and plan of this mode of building of former times. It was thought by Mr. Hawke, the builder, that a cesspool might have been under, and that the piles were to support some large structure; but which was not the case. There formerly stood here an ancient public-house, called the Paul's Head. Some months ago the remains of a garden were found close by, while excavating for a sewer. Very extensive remains of foundation walls have been dug up, which were composed and cemented together in the most solid manner. The material consisted of cliff, flint and chalk, and sandstone, and so firmly united, that the pickaxe could not penetrate, and, in order to break the walls into pieces, the wedge was applied. Upon these walls the houses, which have been recently pulled down, were built. They have been entirely removed, in order to make a foundation sufficiently firm for the houses now being erected.

VIENNA, MAY 27.—The number of workmen at present employed on the iron railroads to the south and the north is 40,000, and will be increased in a few weeks to 60,000.

MUNIFICENCE OF HER MAJESTY AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.—Windsor, Sunday evening.—Her Majesty has just been most graciously and benevolently pleased to add to her former contribution in aid of the funds for erecting a new church (the exterior of which is now completed) in this borough, the further liberal sum of 200 guineas. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has also added 100 guineas to his former handsome donation to the same amount. The whole sum benevolently presented to the church building committee (through the medium of the Rev. Isaac Gossett, the vicar), by her Majesty and her illustrious consort, now amounts to 600 guineas!

In September, 1838, a valuable piece of mosaic, representing Orpheus and Ceres, with her attributes, was discovered in the forest of Brothonne, in Normandy. Since then the Archæological Society of Caen have extended the researches, and found a long suite of Roman apartments, and several baths. One of the rooms is very splendidly decorated, and on the walls are the finest specimens of mosaic work, representing various aquatic birds. On one side is a large stove, with flues to convey the heat, and on the hearth were charcoal and ashes, as fresh as if newly brought there. Another room was entirely paved with mosaic, but unfortunately only a few fragments remain entire, the rest having been crushed by the falling in of a wall. There were also found coins, with the profiles of Nero, Antoninus, Gallienus, Claudius, and other Roman emperors, with bricks, tiles, double-headed nails, vases of terra-cotta of different colours, pieces of stone, marble, and glass, and several articles in iron, bronze, and ivory. There were also numerous stags' horns, boars' tusks, and bones of animals.

GRESHAM HALL.—The two fronts of this building are completed. That towards Basinghall Street is a tolerably good one, the other not so remarkable. It will, however, form a conspicuous feature in new Cateaton Street. It is, nevertheless, to be regretted that such a small building should be provided for the delivery of the lectures, as it will only tend to keep them at their present inefficient standard.

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